

CAMPAIGN WILL BE DIRECTED BY NEW COMMITTEE

Its Personnel of Fourteen Members Named by Wilson.

TO BE IN ACTUAL CHARGE OF FIGHT

Subcommittees Representing Every State in Union Later Will Be Appointed—Headquarters to Be Opened in Chicago and New York, and Later in West.

Frederick N. J., July 18.—The Democratic campaign committee which will have supreme charge of the presidential campaign was named tonight by Governor Wilson. It consists of fourteen members, with William F. McCombs, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, as chairman. The other members are: Robert S. Hodge, of New Jersey; Josephus Daniels, of North Carolina; William S. Quay, of Delaware; Robert L. Ewing, of Louisiana; A. Mitchell Palmer, of Pennsylvania; Joseph E. Davies, of Wisconsin; Will H. King, of Oregon.

All of the above are members of the national committee, and Senators Thomas P. Gore, of Oklahoma; James Thompson, of New York; and James A. Reed, of Missouri, representatives of the Democratic National Committee, are also members.

No action was taken on the appointment of a treasurer of the campaign committee. Headquarters will be opened within a few days in Chicago and New York, and at a later date in some Western city as yet undecided on.

To Name Subcommittee.

After the meeting, Chairman McCombs announced that the campaign committee would hold its first meeting at an early date to appoint various subcommittees, among them being the advisory committee, press committee and finance committee. As to the latter, he thought it would consist of thirty-five or forty men, representing, of course, every section of the United States. Names had already been suggested in considering this committee. In addition, he said, they would be appointed a finance committee representing every State in the Union. The national committee, he declared, would be asked to suggest the names of the men best qualified in his State, and their names would receive his consideration.

Chairman McCombs said headquarters would be opened in New York in the theatre district within a week. While the power of appointment of the campaign committee rested nominally with Mr. McCombs, there are indications that he followed every suggestion of Governor Wilson, and that the appointments were actually made by the Governor, who added: "It is a matter of gratification that it all worked out so admirably." The appointment of the campaign committee is but the first act of the Governor, said of the real organization of the campaign. It will be thorough and carried out to the smallest detail, no section being neglected or overlooked.

Supporters of Wilson.

In taking from the direct charge of the national committee, the management of the campaign, Chairman McCombs said that there has been no intention to supersede the campaign committee, the chairman of which would have all he could do during the campaign independently of the campaign committee, and the national committee will use the services of every one. The committee is largely composed of men who stayed by the Governor in his fight for the nomination. A notable exception is Senator Reed, of Missouri, who was one of the warmest supporters of Champ Clark. Another man whose name had not been mentioned in connection with the campaign committee is former Judge King, of Oregon, who from the bench, sponsored the validity of the initiative and referendum in Oregon, and after retiring recently won his contention in the Supreme Court of the United States. Governor Wilson said he did not know when the campaign committee would meet again, but indicated that it would hold frequent sessions, beginning at an early date.

REBEL LEADER IS KILLED

General Pedro Iveton Surrounded by Cuban Troops.

Santiago, July 18.—General Pedro Iveton, the negro rebel leader, for whom the government troops have been diligently searching since the battle three weeks ago at Vega, Balce, was surrounded and killed this morning at Nueva Escocia, near Cienfuegos, by troops under Lieutenant Ortiz. Earlier in the day the report was current that the rebel leader had been captured at the Nombredios plantation, near Santiago; but this report later proved to be erroneous. General Iveton's body was brought to Santiago to-night.

NO BOMB RECEIVED AT WHITE HOUSE

Report of Attempted Assassination of President a Fake.

REPORTER TOLD STORY AS JOKE

Following Investigation Which Continues Many Hours, Vigorous Denial of Any Semblance of Truth in Published Account Is Made. Publication Regretted.

Washington, July 18.—After an unofficial investigation that lasted many hours, White House and secret service officials to-night denied the report published to-day that a bomb addressed to President Taft had found its way to the executive offices, and that assistant secretary to the President, Sherman P. Allen, had been injured when he opened the package that contained it. Mr. Allen showed his hands to every man who called at the White House to-day. There was not a spot nor a burn upon them.

He denied categorically that he had seen the bomb, and said that he could not account for the report. Secret service officials denied the story in emphatic terms, and President Taft apparently cared a little for it that he joked about it at breakfast in the White House, laughing about it with callers later and went to play golf as usual this afternoon at Chevy Chase, unprotected and apprehensive of any danger.

According to information that White House officials were able to gather, the report originated in the press room at the executive offices. A reporter for a New York morning newspaper told a friend with whom he was playing chess that the afternoon newspaper had misread a great "story."

Reporter Is Joking.

The report was a joke, and the friend knew it. Other friends to whom he came in later, and to whom the tale was repeated, also understood, but from the reports that were taken to the White House to-day the story took root somewhere, and this morning it started not only officials, but the capital, and apparently the country as well.

Secretary to the President, Carmel Thompson, and Assistant Secretaries Foster and Allen said to-night that although they worked late last night, they were not questioned about the report, and it was only when jangling telephone bells pulled them out of bed with insistent clamor in the early hours that they heard that the President's life had been in danger. They pointed out the fact that no mail, not package, goes to an assistant secretary, but is opened in another office thirty feet away, and that in consequence it would be quite impossible for Mr. Allen to acquire a burned hand in uncovering a bomb.

Chief John E. Wilkie, of the secret service, was angered by the report. He not only denied it, but said that it was unfortunate, because the publication of such a story might mean that cranks throughout the country and all over the world would be aroused to action by it.

No Attempt by Cranks.

No attempt has ever been made upon the life of President Taft, and ex-President Roosevelt also escaped dangers of this kind. Many cranks have called at the White House seeking the President, but have been intercepted by police or secret service officials. The great majority of the cranks mean no harm, and it is exceedingly rare that one is ever armed. Newspapers, as a rule, refrain from printing anything about them, at the request of the White House, simply because it incites other visitors mentally unbalanced to seek the White House as a means for cure of all sorts of distressing troubles.

CONANT SUCCEEDS SMITH

Former Commissioner Will Confer With Roosevelt on Saturday.

Washington, July 18.—Herbert Knox Smith, who resigned as Commissioner of Corporations to join the new progressive party, formally resigned from office to-day. He turned the commission over to Luther Conant, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., the deputy commissioner of corporations, who has been nominated by President Taft as Mr. Smith's successor.

Mr. Smith will confer with Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay Saturday, and later he expects to look after the new party movement in Connecticut.

Mr. Conant takes up the work with regard to important investigations of corporate conditions well under way. These include the International Harvester Company, several phases of water transportation, prices and cost of tobacco manufacture, cotton trade and competitive methods in the lumber industry.

BUSY DAY FOR OFFICERS

Rides, Drills, and Fortification Exercises at Camp Pettus.

Annisston, Ala., July 18.—Rides, drills and fortification exercises for the officers of the Georgia brigade constituted the work at Camp Pettus to-day. Weather conditions were favorable.

The feature of the manoeuvres tomorrow will be an exhibition drill by the Eleventh Cavalry, under Colonel Morgan. The program will include a sham battle, first aid work and dragging dead horses from the field at the conclusion of the battle.

BLIND TIGERS PAID FOR PROTECTION

Money Collected and Turned Over to Chief Constable.

STORY OF GRAFT IN CHARLESTON

Confessed Operator, Following Threat of Imprisonment, Testifies Before Legislative Investigating Committee—Nicholls Denies Evidence of Detective Against Him.

Columbia, S. C., July 18.—The tenacious of the hearing to-day before the special investigating committee of the South Carolina Legislature was the testimony of F. J. B. O'Neill, a confessed blind-tiger operator, who testified that he had collected "protection" money in Charleston, S. C., and paid it to Chief Constable B. H. Stothart. O'Neill's testimony was made before the special session of the committee investigating the alleged dispensary graft and charges of corruption against State officials.

The hearing here to-day was primarily called to take the testimony of Samuel J. Nicholls, the Spartanburg attorney, Nichols made a sweeping denial that he had any intention of offering a bribe to Cole L. Blease, Governor of South Carolina, for a pardon for a notorious program.

The Spartanburg attorney testified that he was in an intoxicated condition when the interview, recorded by a telephone device between Detective E. S. Reed and himself, took place. He also charged that the records of the conversations made at Spartanburg and Washington had been distorted by the stenographer.

Reed introduced the records of the conversations at the Augusta hearing of the committee last week. The records contained startling charges of official corruption in South Carolina.

Graft in Charleston.

After taking the testimony of Mr. Nichols, the committee began an investigation of the alleged blind-tiger graft in Charleston, charges concerning which were made at the Augusta hearing. O'Neill proved to be an unwilling witness, and after evading questions of the committee for more than an hour, he was induced to testify by a threat of imprisonment.

The witness testified that for about seventeen months he had been collecting "protection" money amounting to about \$60 per month from blind-tigers in Charleston and turning the money over to Chief Constable Stothart.

Eighteen months ago, he testified, Stothart was appointed chief constable by Governor Blease, and a few days later came to O'Neill's place of business. "Stothart told me that heboys were coming around to see me," testified O'Neill.

The witness then testified that he collected the "protection" money from the retail whiskey dealers and about a month later placed it under Stothart's door in an envelope. The envelope, he testified, contained the names of the dealers who had "contributed." O'Neill testified that the "protection" desired was given.

One other witness was called by the committee before adjournment was taken for several days.

Under Influence of Whiskey.

In his testimony before the committee, Attorney Nichols admitted that he was in an intoxicated condition and knew little of the alleged interview between himself and E. S. Reed, the detective, alias S. N. Porter, the Chicago attorney. He stated that some of the statements by him as recorded by the telephone device were ridiculous and denied any intention of offering a bribe to Governor Blease for the pardon of Gus Dorff. He denied also that he had done a big pardon business with the Governor.

Mr. Nichols also denied that he was a delegate to Baltimore, as has been alleged, but stated that he may have made the statements while under the influence of whiskey. He denied that he had wired Reed to come to Spartanburg to close the pardon deal, and that any telegram to that effect was faked.

FIFTY TO ONE MAN

Represents Two-thirds of Day's Sale of Tickets to Roosevelt Convention.

Chicago, July 18.—The sale of tickets to the third party national convention at Chicago, August 5, was opened at headquarters to-day. Within a few hours it was announced \$1,500 had been received, \$1,000 of this amount being for fifty tickets from one man, whose name was not given.

Medell McCormick said it was planned to have the receipts from the tickets pay most of the convention expenses, estimated at \$25,000.

A general committee of arrangements with various subcommittees was appointed to-day. Ralph C. Otis, who has been at Oyster Bay consulting with Colonel Roosevelt, was made chairman. The committee is to have charge of all details, including disposal of tickets and finances.

NAVAL FATALITY REPORTED

French Destroyer Reported Cut in Two and Crew Drowned.

Toulon, France, July 18.—It is reported that the French torpedo boat destroyer Cavalier, participating in the manoeuvres off Corsica, has been cut in two in a collision and the majority of the crew drowned. The naval authorities say they have no news on the subject.

Official in Charge of Investigation and Murdered Gambler



POLICE COMMISSIONER RHINELANDER WALDO.

PREMIER TARGET OF SUFFRAGETTES

Hatchet Is Hurlled at Asquith's Carriage, but No One Is Injured.

SERIOUS AFFAIR IN THEATRE

During Entertainment Blazing Chair Thrown From Box Into Orchestra.

Dublin, July 18.—The British Prime Minister received a vociferous popular welcome here to-day. On his arrival he was met by Augustin Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, the national leaders and the Mayors of Dublin, Cork and other cities. A torchlight procession, with forty bands and thousands of lights escorted the carriage to a hotel amid a sustained roar of welcome. The Premier constantly standing in his carriage and bowing his acknowledgments, and Mrs. Asquith scattering flowers among the crowd.

Suffragettes chartered small boats at Kingstown, about seven miles from Dublin, with a view to making a demonstration on the arrival of the Premier's boat, but were prevented from doing so by the vigilance of the authorities. A serious affair, seemingly of suffragette origin, occurred, however, at the Dublin Theatre where Mr. Asquith was to appear to-morrow.

During an entertainment a blazing chair, apparently overlooked, was thrown from a box into the orchestra. The curtain of the box caught on fire and the audience was thrown into a panic. Attendees extinguished the flames and occupied the box made her escape from the theatre.

It developed later that a second woman was in the box and aided in the incendiaryism. In the confusion one of the women got away, but the other was arrested. The woman arrested, an entertainer named Gladys Evans, gave the name of Gladys Evans, from England. She will be examined by a magistrate to-morrow. She is said to be an English suffragette. It is reported that a supply of petrol was found in the box. Another outrage occurred while the procession was passing Princess Street.

Woman Throws Hatchet.

A woman threw a hatchet at the Premier's carriage, but nobody was injured. On the arrival of the carriage at the hotel, Premier Asquith and Mrs. Asquith, John E. Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, and the Lord Mayor of Dublin proceeded to an elaborately decorated balcony, where Mr. Redmond publicly welcomed the Prime Minister. A great crowd gave the Premier an ovation.

Mr. Asquith, in a brief speech, said this was the first time the chief minister of the crown had visited Ireland since the act of union, and it was beyond his power adequately to thank the people for the magnificent and memorable welcome. He came on a mission of peace between artificially estranged peoples. They would not forget Gratt and Parnell.

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The Premier said that he was the ambassador of a treaty of perpetual peace between Ireland and Great Britain, and he assured the Irish people in behalf of the Liberal party and British Democracy that they meant to bring their cause to a speedy issue.

According to latest reports, the missile which was thrown at the Prime Minister's carriage struck Mr. Redmond on the head, inflicting a slight wound. It was a heavy weapon, but it was not thrown with much force, otherwise it must have caused serious injury to the Nationalist leader.

Five Dead in Cloudburst

Mazum Hotel Is Turned Over by Rush of Water.

Reno, Nev., July 18.—A special to a local paper says that five persons are known to be dead in a cloudburst at Mazum.

The Mazum Hotel was turned over by the rush of water.

A mile of track of the Nevada and California Railroad, a branch of the Southern Pacific, was washed out between Mina and Keeler. Telegraph wires are down.

HOTEL RICHMOND ROOF

Dinner and Sunday School at Hotel Richmond.

Musical by the Hotel Richmond orchestra.

DEMOCRATS SPENT MILLION IN 1904

Sheehan Tells of Fund Raised to Aid in Parker Campaign.

CONTRIBUTORS NOT KNOWN

Remembers Belmont, but Does Not Recall Other Large Givers.

Washington, July 18.—The Democratic campaign fund contained about \$1,000,000 when Alton B. Parker ran for President in 1904, according to W. F. Sheehan, of New York, who testified to-day before the Senate committee investigating campaign funds.

Mr. Sheehan then was chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. Money was sent by the committee, he testified, to Maine, Colorado and Nebraska, particularly.

"To Maine, did you say?" asked a Senator.

"Yes, with very gratifying results to the Democrats," replied Mr. Sheehan. Mr. Sheehan wanted the committee to understand when he estimated the Democratic funds in 1904 at \$1,000,000, he was not contradicting August Belmont, who "guessed" on the stand that the amount was \$500,000 or \$750,000.

"Matter of Memory."

"It is all a matter of memory," insisted Mr. Sheehan. "I think the national committee, used directly about \$1,000,000. I think there came through the committee some contributions of specific use in New York State. I have as impression that amounted to about \$200,000."

The witness declared the committee made a rule at the beginning of the campaign to accept no money from any trust. He believed no such contributions were made directly or indirectly.

"There was \$10,000 contributed," began Mr. Sheehan, "by the American Sugar Refining Company—not by Mr. Havemeyer," to the State committee. Before the check was cashed he heard about it and it was returned."

Amounts Not Large.

Mr. Sheehan assured the committee that sums sent to Maine, Colorado and Nebraska were not large.

"How much was sent to Nebraska?" inquired a Senator.

"I think about \$15,000," Mr. Sheehan said. "I think the candidate for the senatorship that year, want he?"

"I don't remember, exactly," candidate for senatorship were not—"Well, I think he was," interrupted the Pennsylvania Senator.

Mr. Sheehan said he remembered August Belmont was a large contributor for that year, and Senator Oliver asked if Thomas F. Ryan were also a contributor in the same campaign.

The witness responded that he was not sure. Senator Clapp asked the witness for the names of contributors of more than \$5,000.

"I recollect Mr. Belmont chiefly because of his testimony," replied Mr. Sheehan. "I was away up in Maine much of the time and did not have much to do with the raising of funds. There were others who contributed more than that sum, but I cannot remember them."

"Who was the most active in securing money?" inquired Mr. Clapp.

Those Raising Money.

"Why, Senator, various people were soliciting on their own responsibility. The members of the committee were notified. People were organized. We published requests for funds. Democrats or people interested in the success of the ticket came in to inquire if it was satisfactory for them to get out and raise some money."

"Did you solicit?"

"Not much. I devoted my energy to other work."

Mr. Sheehan said the late Daniel S. Lamont assisted him in collecting money. Colonel Lamont had been connected with corporations, he said, but he could not remember what ones. As to the names of men who contributed through Colonel Lamont, Mr. Sheehan said his memory would be an unavailing factor to the committee at it was to him.

Charles Hall in Albany.

Asked if he could tell the committee where he could find Charles Hall, assistant treasurer of the national committee in 1904 and in charge of the campaign finance books, Mr. Sheehan replied that he thought Hall might be found in Albany.

"He is a lawyer and a perfectly respectable man," added Mr. Sheehan. "Chairman Clapp returned he meant."

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POLICE DEFENSE RESTS IN SOLVING MURDER MYSTERY

Whitman Declares Trail Leads Where He Thought it Did.

CALLS ON WALDO TO TAKE CHARGE

Inquiry Can Be Conducted Only by Agency of Detectives Who Are Under Commissioner's Direction—Involved Skein of Motives Gradually Being Unravelled.

New York, July 18.—The trail leads where I thought it did," remarked District Attorney Whitman late to-day. This was just after he had heard the statement of "Jack" Rose, the friend of Police Lieutenant Charles Becker, and the man who hired the gray automobile in which the slayers of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, drove to the spot where their victim met his fate early on Tuesday morning. Little by little the involved skein of motives and personalities behind the killing is being unravelled and to-night it seemed probable that other important arrests would follow speedily.

Rose's surrender and confession that he hired the "murder car," although declaring that he was not in it at the time of the shooting, were the big events of the day in the pursuit of the band who shot down the man who had accused members of the police force with being in partnership with gamblers. Other developments of interest or significance were not lacking, however.

Mayor Gaynor took a personal hand in the investigation, sending for Lieutenant Becker, against whom Rosenthal's death and the charges were made and three other policemen, and being closeted for a long time with them in company with Police Commissioner Waldo. The outcome of the consultation was not made known, but the Mayor took occasion to give out an order to some extent to the commissioner asking that Becker and the other officers be brought before him.

Mayor Expresses Surprise.

The Mayor, in a letter expressed surprise that Becker should be allowed to dine with a man of Rosenthal's character.

"That he did seems to be admitted," the Mayor commented.

District Attorney Whitman had his say in a letter sent to Commissioner Waldo to-day, relating to the commissioner's request for an immediate and complete investigation of allegations of partnership between policemen and gamblers.

"When you asked this before," wrote Mr. Whitman to Commissioner Waldo, "who had made the charges was alive. I had proceeded so far that he was to appear before the grand jury and give details and names of other gamblers to substantiate his charges. On the night preceding the day fixed, he was assassinated, evidently by men who feared his testimony, or their agents, on the principle that dead men tell no tales."

"You are the one to defend the reputation of 10,000 policemen. Their real defense rests in the unraveling of this murder mystery, and you have under your direction a small army of detectives and a fund of money applicable to detective work."

"The newspapers have printed my photographic statement to the effect that I do not charge the Police Department with the murder of Rosenthal. The insinuation that I am moved by a desire for publicity in attacking the large body of policemen on account of the wrongdoing of a few is untrue, unfair, and seems to be an attempt to turn public attention away from the vital point."

"Herman Rosenthal charged that he had been forced into partnership with a police lieutenant, and that other gamblers were in a similar situation. Just as he was about to testify on this subject and to give details and names, he was murdered publicly—dramatically. You demanded and continue to demand that his charge be investigated. How? By what witnesses? He is dead. He has taken the other names with him. In the face of this murder, will other gamblers rush forward to tell? Will they tell all, or do they keep quiet?"

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Will Tell All They Know.

Aaron Levy, counsel for Louis Libby and William Shapiro, alleged owners of the "murder car," intimated that his clients would be glad to tell all they knew, if the district attorney accepted them as witnesses. He asserted they were themselves innocent of any part in the crime.

Sam Paul, who delivered the message of Deputy Commissioner Dougherty yesterday to bring Rose to headquarters, late to-day, was escorted with the deputy commissioner and Inspector Hughes. Five other men later joined Deputy Commissioner Dougherty and Sam Paul. The conference lasted a couple of hours.

Dougherty said after this talk that he believed the men who committed the murder are still in New York City.

"We're going to make three or four good arrests right away, I am pretty sure," he said.

Meanwhile, the entire police department has been agitated by a report that there is to be a widespread "shake up" and that many police "heads" are to fall as a result of

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